

Great Wreck of Clothing Prices

Do you know the kind of Suit or Overcoat we sell at regular prices for \$10? Have you already picked out one which you have been intending to buy? See if you can't find it here now at \$7. Have you seen some friend wearing one of our \$20, \$22.50 or \$25 Suits or Overcoats which you admired, or did you buy one yourself sometime ago? See if you can't duplicate it here now for \$15; or \$15 suits for \$10. That's exactly what this sale gives you an opportunity to do—and it's your own fault if you don't do it. Into this sale we have put all of our new Suits and Overcoats—and that means all kinds, all sizes. We can't afford to carry them over, so we'd rather lose on them and let you make on them now. Oh, yes, some houses advertise "CUT PRICES" all the year—lose money all the time—are in the business for fun. But we don't do it that way. Once a year and for a few weeks we can afford to, and we do sacrifice profits. This is our time. And it's your time. Don't fail to take advantage of the situation. What do you think of these sample prices? There are others—lots of them.

\$10.00 Suits or Overcoats reduced to \$ 7.00				\$17.50 Suits and Overcoats reduced to \$12.50			
12.50	"	"	8.00	20	"	"	15
15	"	"	10	25	"	"	16.50

Remember you have the largest stock in Salem to select from. Don't miss this opportunity.

G. W. Johnson & Co. 257 Commercial Street

THE DAILY JOURNAL

Scripts News Association Telegrams.
3 and 5 O'clock Editions.

BY HOFER BROTHERS.

Daily One Year, \$4.00 in Advance.
Daily Three Months, \$1.00 in Advance.
Daily by Carrier, 50 Cents Per Month.
Weekly One Year, \$1.00 in Advance.

JOURNAL SPECIAL DELIVERY.
One Week \$ 10
One Month 35
Three Months 1.00
At Journal office.
At Daus's Grocery, South Salem.
At Bowersox Grocery, Yew Park.
Asylum Avenue Grocery Store.
Electric Grocery, East State St.



OREGON COMING EVENTS.

Executive committee meeting of
America Mining Congress, Portland,
December 10.
Dairymen's association, Corvallis,
December 15-16.
Poultry and pet stock show, Salem,
December 17-19.
Special session of the legislature,
Salem, December 21.
National... livestock... convention,
Portland, January 12-15.
Angora goat show, Dallas, Janu-
ary 14-15.

The Weather.

Tonight and tomorrow, fair.

THE LAWS AGAINST VICE.

A gentleman at Seattle writes to The Journal for an opinion on an article in the Pacific Monthly for December on the "Suppression of Vice by Law," by C. E. S. Wood, a Portland lawyer and publicist.

In the first place we must try to analyze the author. He is well-known as a college-bred man, an art critic, a literary gentleman, a politician, and a man educated and cultured far above the average.

He is a man who takes readily to academic theories, like the single tax, Socialism, free trade, and extreme views generally that can only be received and accepted by an intellect equally volatile.

All this is said with the highest regard for Mr. Woods, and there is no surprise to be expressed at his raw conclusion that all laws for the suppression of vice and immorality should be abolished.

His astounding conclusion that the individual should be left to work his will in all matters affecting morality or immorality, and that any man or woman has as much right to be bad as to be good, will surprise only those who have not followed the expressions of Mr. Wood.

His paper has done great good at present, because it will stimulate thought, and, finally, bring people to know the truth, and the truth alone will liberate society or the individual from any evil.

It would be useless to take space to

point all of Mr. Woods' errors of statement and argument, and all his false conclusions. Like many serious pleaders for a bad cause he sets up nebular hypotheses and valiantly demolishes them. This is an old trick, and played here by expert hands and with literary skill.

He argues that the citizen must choose between licensed vice, or that there should be no laws for the suppression of vice. He says laws against vice should be wiped out, because they do not wipe out vice.

He quotes the present mayor of Portland, who was formerly president of the Law and Order League, as being a convert to licensing vice.

He asks if vice cannot be suppressed, should it be licensed? He answers in the negative.

He admits that "by a license of the moral weight of the law will be cast in favor of dangerous vice." He then strangely argues that the true policy of the state or city should be "to have no laws aimed at the suppression of vice."

The Journal has quoted these views, not to refute them, but to lead up to what it believes to be the true theory of dealing with vice of all kinds.

It is not necessary to show the fallacy of Mr. Woods' dictum, that, because laws partly fail to exterminate vice and immorality, that, therefore, such laws should be wiped off the statute books. On that theory the twelve commandments could be wiped out, and the rule of anarchy be instituted at once.

The laws express in concrete form the high-water mark of moral progress of a people. They may be violated, but they are the way-showers to public morality and good citizenship, and exert a tremendous educational influence.

All that Mr. Woods argues in favor of not licensing vice is sound, but his conclusion is wrong, but with that we are not concerned, because the progress of society and the evolution of morality will not stop for any one man's theory.

He states the underlying fact that vice cannot be licensed without throwing the moral weight of government itself on the side of immorality. It is such a moral perversion were possible.

In every law library are, or should be the writings of Sheldon Amos, one of the greatest English authorities on constitutional law, and municipal charters and laws for the regulation of vice. He covers that subject completely for Great Britain and all Europe. He proves that all license laws and attempts to regulate and control vice, debauch public sentiment.

By this is meant gambling and the social evil.

The true theory of dealing with vice is neither Mayor William's plan of licensing, or Mr. Woods' anarchistic theory of throwing down all legal restraint.

Plato says a just community should be as just as a just individual, and the only sound position is for the city government to have nothing to do with vice—no partnership with it, no sharing in its proceeds, no flinching for revenue, any more than the county government or the state government.

The laws are the product of the

moral intelligence of the city or commonwealth, expressed through legislation. The laws are for the protection of the people who need their protection, and for the benefit of society and for the education of public sentiment in the right direction. It expresses the dignity and good order of society.

A city government owes it to the community that the laws be enforced whenever the rights of a citizen have been invaded or trampled upon.

But there is a vast difference between this and attempting to say that no man shall play at any game of chance, or practice any vice.

Every man owes it to the community to obey the laws, to be a law-abiding citizen, to respect the rights of others, to bring up his children to become respectable men and women.

Because all men and women are not what they should be, is not a warrant of authority to repeal all laws against vice, nor to license it.

Because a large number of persons want to gamble or visit saloons or theatres on Sunday, is excuse for neither anarchy nor participation by the government in the profits of immorality.

This then is the conclusion of the matter: (1) No partnership or licensing of what is by state law declared to be vice. (2) The citizen to have the full benefit and protection of the laws against vice, when his rights are invaded or trampled under foot.

Thus far all good citizens will agree with the latter conclusion, at least, but they will say then why it is not the duty of the city or state government to extirpate all vice and immorality?

Why is not the duty of the city or state to enforce the ten commandments to the letter, and drive out all those who dishonor their parents, who steal, who bear false witness, who covet their neighbor's possessions, who commit adultery, who lie, cheat and do wrong generally?

Simply because that is not the function of government. That is the work of education, of religious instruction, of moral discipline in the home, and because we have no right to extirpate and drive out or persecute any one who is not up to our standard of morals and ethics.

Every community must bear its own share of this evil. Must reduce it to a minimum by the reformation of the individual members of the community to the point where they will be ideal citizens, and then vice will not be a part of their lives, and will disappear from the face of the earth.

At a Disadvantage.

Fred—Of course, she poses a good deal, but she's awfully pretty.

May—Oh, did you hear of the mean trick Mr. Krammerer played on her?

Fred—No. What was it?

May—He took a snapshot of her while she was in the act of eating corn off the cob.—Philadelphia Press.

JOURNAL X-RAYS

Mr. Bryan ought to give the Democratic party a chance to "come to."

Is there any reason why Salem should run the risk of having the public school houses burned down, and the lives of the children imperiled by allowing the use of cheap and dangerous gasoline and oil-lamps? This is all the more to be regretted, that at one time the electric light company offered to furnish lights free, if the district would pay for wiring them in.

The politicians of this city have found that there is such a thing in Greater Salem as a German element, and they are not anarchists, either.

All who would successfully play the great game of politics in a free country should commit to memory the old verse:

"Fair for one, fair for all.
If from this rule you ever fall,
You'll fall to the ground."

Here are some questions asked in a letter from a lady correspondent, which makes us think that some ladies have a special gift in this direction:

"What causes earthquakes? How can crows roost on tree tops in a snow storm and never catch cold? Is it true that they live a hundred years? What makes people die so early nowadays? Are wild animals ever sick? Has science progressed all the time? What was the matter with it in the middle ages? No one can stop it now, I suppose? What will the government do when people get so smart that they can coin all the money they want? What makes newspapers differ so much in their reports of the same accident? Is it the same with the history of the world?"

KEEPING CUT FLOWERS FRESH.

When Properly Washed and Fed Blossoms May Last a Month.

"Cut flowers, when properly treated," said a Sixth-avenue florist, "can be made to look fresh for three or four weeks."

"Every night take them out of the vases and thoroughly rinse the stalks under a faucet, removing with the fingers any decomposed matter. Then put them to bed for the night in a basin of strong soapuds, but be careful not to allow any water to touch the blossoms. The soapuds supply a certain amount of nourishment. In the morning rinse the stalks again, and, as each blossom is arranged for the day in the vase of fresh water, snap off a tiny portion of the stalk with a pair of scissors. Always carefully trim away any faded part.

"Food for the day is supplied by sulphate of ammonia, a few

drops of which should be added to the water put into the vase. At night put the flowers into some dark, cool place—say the pantry—as it is not good either for flowers or the household, that they should remain all the time in the living rooms.

"To revive cut flowers put them into warm salt water, to which has been added a few drops of sulphate of ammonia.

"Cut flowers are constantly sent by express and through the mails, but seldom in such a fashion as to preserve their bloom and freshness. To effect this, pack them in a light wood-

en box lined with cotton or wadding, laying over this a sheet of tissue paper. Then lay the flowers, not on top of each other, but in rows, side by side, the blossoms of each row on the stems of their neighbors. Pack closely, otherwise the flowers will be displaced in the journey. Before packing they should stand in water for several hours in order to absorb moisture enough to keep them from withering. It is not good to sprinkle them too heavily after they are in the box, for, without air, this is likely to produce mildew.—New York Mail and Express.

HOLIDAY GOODS

that are useful as well as ornamental. Umbrellas, gloria silk, black or colors, handles neatly mounted with sterling silver. Look like \$5 value, our price \$1.75 to \$3.00

Shawls 25c each that are worth 50c, we have others ranging price up to \$2.50. Millinery late style and good quality

40 per cent reduction. A \$2 Hat costing only \$1.20.

A \$3 Hat costing you only \$1.80.

A \$4 Hat costing you only \$2.40.

50c Satins only 25c per yard, bright colors.

Rostein & Greenbaum
302 Commercial Street

E. C. CROSS

Meats and Provisions

PHONE 291

Established 1884



Signs of Renewed Activity

In the real estate world indicate increasing building operations this Spring, and prompt us to remind you that our facilities for supplying hard and soft wood, lumber, lath, shingles and other building materials are exceptionally good. We will be pleased to furnish estimates on contracts, large or small. A car of Mill City shingles received.

GOODALE LUMBER CO.
Near S. P. Pass Depot
Phone 561.



AGENCY OF
BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.
GRAIN BUYERS AND SHIPPERS OF GRAIN

Oats For Sale.

HOP GROWERS SUPPLIES. Crude and stick Sulphur.

J. G. Graham, Agent, 207 Commercial St., Salem, Ore.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Sold for sixty years. You must know about it. It must have merit. Must be good. Ask any of your neighbors.